
Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XIV. No. 31.

MINNEAPOLIS STIRRED

CORREGAN ADDRESSES ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF WAGE EARNERS.

Shows that the Labor Commodity is the Only Commodity that the Owner Can Be Compelled to Dispose of by the Use of Policemen's Clubs, Court Injunctions, and Militia.

(Special Correspondence.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 17.—Charles H. Corregan, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President, last evening addressed the most successful meeting of the present campaign, in Morgan Post Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity with enthusiastic wage earners, eager to hear true working class politics from the lips of the chosen representative of the only party that stands squarely upon the ground of working class interests, and for three hours gave the speaker rapt attention.

Some of the points Corregan brought forward very prominently were as follows:

After showing the merchandise character of labor he told those present that it differed from other commodities in one respect, namely, in that you can compel no capitalist to dispose of any commodities he has to sell by using policemen's clubs on them, or by court injunctions, or by calling out the militia. This could not even be done in the case of the coal barons, who, two years ago, refused to sell hard coal even at \$20 a ton, although people were freezing for want of fuel. But all these means could be and have been used to force workingmen to sell their only commodity—their labor power—when they attempted to withhold it during a strike.

Corregan told them that he was not going around telling the workers what a good friend he was of the working class. "You are always," he said, "selecting your friends, and how do they requite you? We are not for you because we love you, but because we are of you, and you are of us, and by standing for you we are standing for ourselves and you, by standing with us you stand for yourselves. Nor does the S. L. P. appeal for the assistance of any other class in abolishing capitalism—the united action of the workers alone being required."

"Would there," the speaker queried, "be recompense offered when the means of production, transportation and distribution were taken over by the people as a whole? Yes, but whom shall we recompense? The capitalist class which has for centuries appropriated the fruits of the workers' toil, robbed them of their inventions? Oh, no; but the workers, who have been plundered, beaten, and starved, these shall be recompensed and we shall fill the cup to the brim."

The labor fakir with his treason to the workers' cause, and his cry of "no politics in the union," was roundly scored by Corregan. "You will allow no politics in your union, nevertheless, they do get in," he said. "When the switchmen struck in Buffalo in 1892 for the enforcement of the ten hour law, the Democratic Governor of the State of New York sent the militia there and shoved politics so far into their union that they have never been on strike since. And again when the surface men in Brooklyn went out, a Republican Governor hurried his tin soldiers to that city and injected so much politics in that union that its scattered fragments have never been gathered together."

The freaks "batted" in, and as usual, were soundly trounced. One poor, misguided Kangleit attended the meeting in order to get a glimpse of the Seidenberg "spectre". He got a good one. During two whole years, while a member of the party, he claims never to have heard of this most widely advertised affair though he felt competent to go around telling all about "the inside workings of the S. L. P."

During the meeting many subscriptions were taken for the Weekly People and a large amount of literature sold.

W. Fay.

HEWING TO THE LINE.

Vice Presidential Candidate of the S. L. P. Wm. Cox's Excellent Lecture.

(Special Correspondence.)

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 17.—William W. Cox, the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, was with us last Thursday evening, and de-

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

"3.50" DOUGLAS

THE MASSACHUSETTS "FRIEND OF LABOR" IN HIS TRUE COLORS.

Cutters' Strike and Boycott on His Shoes. Recalled by His Claim That He Never Had a Labor Dispute in His Shop—As Bad as Bates.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 21.—The capitalist class of this State are playing, with the aid of their "trusted labor lieutenants," the "labor leaders," their old game of bamboozling the workers with a "friend of labor" candidate. The Republicans have nominated, for Governor a raw-boned, square-jointed upholder of their robber system, John L. Bates. Bates "stands pat" for capitalism, and refuses to grease the hands of the labor leaders, who are ever ready to take anything they can get from either link of the capitalist sausage.

The last session of the great and general court (the Legislature) passed a short-hour day act for women and minors. Bates, true to the interests of the class which he represents, vetoed the bill, and has, whenever the opportunity came his way, defended his action and "roasted" the "labor leaders" in true capitalist style. The result of all this was that the Democrats—who have been trying to elect as Governor for the last two years the candidate of the Boston Elevated Railroad, and failed—took the cue and nominated for Governor W. L. Douglas, the shoe manufacturer, who they are parading, a la Barnum circus style, as the "friend of labor."

As soon as the name of "3.50," as Douglas is known, was mentioned for the "job," the "Labor Leader Fraternity"—if there is anything fraternal to these lieutenants of the capitalist class, who live on the quivering backs and the sweat and blood and heartaches of the working class—at once fell all over themselves—like so many bugs under a stone, when the sun's rays are let in on them—all of them trying to outdo the others in the expression of their pent-up loyalty to "3.50" and his cause.

Tobin's man, H. J. Skeffington, an ex-Federal job holder under Cleveland and an all-round "labor leader" who has not done a day's work in twenty-five years, an employee of Douglas, through a deal made with Tobin (which resulted in saving that worthy's neck after the great Brockton strike), was selected to lead the hounds in their round-up of the working class.

Among those who fell in line were the entire Fall River brigade, including Jackson, Tansey, et al. Then came the convention of the State branch of the A. F. of L., held in Lynn, which was nothing more than a Democratic convention. Tours were organized for these "labor leaders." They were turned loose on the already outraged working class. Skeffington at once made a pilgrimage to Fall River and New Bedford, and held meetings in those places.

The convention of the United Textile Workers, held in Lowell during the past week, was also invaded. Heaven was implored and hell raked with a fine-toothed comb in the interest of "3.50," and the "juice" that the "labor leaders" expect. And for no other reason.

All the leading newspapers of Boston and the State are printing Douglas' record in "ads" that must cost thousands of dollars. In these Douglas is boomed as the author of the bill that made the State Board of Arbitration possible (an institution of no value to the working class), and as the author of the weekly payment bill. The claim is also made that Douglas pays the highest wages in Brockton, and never had a labor dispute in his shop. To quote the "ads," "not a dollar of his money, be it said to his credit, has been wrung from the over-worked or underpaid."

Further on the same "ads" say: "In him the people will find a valiant champion of tariff reform, that will reduce the cost of living to our people and give wider markets to our manufacturers."

These statements are false and misleading. Douglas is in no sense a "friend of labor." He is a slick, keen capitalist, who knows the value of advertising.

The claim that he pays the highest wages paid in the city of Brockton is false, when one takes all the facts into consideration. In his mammoth shop he has evolved a system whereby he extracts all the labor power that can be wrung from the hide of the wage slaves

employed in the shortest given time. He has been enabled to do so by the aid of Tobin and his employers' union. There are other shops in Brockton, not in the clutches of the "labor leaders," that can be cited in proof of this statement.

The statement that Douglas never had a strike in his shop is not true. No later than 1899, the cutters in Douglas' shop came out, because of the discharge of a foreman, who was fired because, as the shop even believe, he sided with the men. Some years before there was a boycott on the Douglas shoes, as the old-time shoemakers can remember. In short, "3.50" is like the rest of the capitalist class—a labor skinner.

That Douglas has taken the stamp of the Tobin Union, a union which has organized shops regardless of wages and hours, in the interest of certain capitalists all over the country—that Douglas is the author of the bill creating a useless State institution; that Douglas will work to "reduce the cost of living," which means that wages must sink also, since they, in the long run, are dependent on the cost of living—all this is enough to defeat him in the eyes of sensible, class-conscious wage workers, and to brand the "labor leaders" who are on his "staff" as Judas Iscariots to the working class, lacking the decency of that historic traitor, who, when he got his "thirty pieces of silver," hanged himself.

Yes, fellow workers, Bates is an out-rager of labor; so is "3.50" Douglas and his "labor lieutenants"; so are the bogus, or "Kangaroo," "Socialists," who endorse the "labor leaders" who endorse Douglas. There is but one ticket on the ballot in Massachusetts that stands for Labor's interest; that is the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. This party stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalist class and the system which Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and bogus Socialists alike uphold—the wage system, the system that robs the workers of all but 17 per cent. of what they produce, while the robber class pocket the 83 per cent. from labor.

The labor-hating Bates and the "friend of labor" a la Douglas are only possible in a system where the bulk of labor's product is plundered from the wage slaves of the land by the capitalist class.

Snatch them, then, one and all, hip and thigh, at the ballot box, with the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party. Vote for the Presidential ticket headed by Charles Hunter Corregan, the Syracuse printer. Vote the State ticket headed by Michael T. Berry the Lynn shoe worker. Both are foes of capitalism and the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class—the "labor leaders."

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

SUCCESS IN TRENTON.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 21.—We have held several open-air meetings in this city, at which the following spoke: George P. Herrschaft, S. L. P. gubernatorial candidate of New Jersey; Andrew Sater, of New York; Edmund Seidel and Joseph Campbell, of Philadelphia, and Jules Magnette, of Newark. All the meetings were highly successful. We sold over 100 "What Means This Strike?", distributed some literature and secured nine subs for the Weekly People. There are good prospects of organizing a section.

The bogus Socialists claim to have 100 members here. They have held only one meeting during the campaign. It must be fine material they have in their local, when out of a membership of 100 there is not one who can step on the box and speak for his party.

R. K.

MASSACHUSETTS, ATTENTION!

The following meetings will be held by the Massachusetts S. L. P. for the balance of the campaign:

Fall River, October 30—Bresnahan.
Fall River, November 5—Bresnahan.
Comrades should see that these meetings are held, and properly advertised, so as to bring the workmen out en masse.

Gen. Committee, Mass. S. L. P.

PASSAIC OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Main and Passaic avenues, Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m. Speaker, A. O'ppl, of New York.

PATERSON OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Market and Church streets, Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m. Speaker, Harry Oakes, of Jersey City.

CARROLL'S GOOD WEEK

UP-STATE AGITATION RESULTS IN CONTRIBUTION FROM STRANGERS.

Cortland, Palmyra, Auburn, Batavia and Watertown Visited—Defeats Pendergast, Bogus Socialist Candidate for Governor, in Tussle in Last Named Place.

(Special Correspondence.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 16.—This has been a good week, from an agitation point of view. The following is an account of it, with the exception of Auburn meeting Thursday evening, which Comrade Frank Brannick said he would report:

Monday I spoke in Cortland to a good sized audience, which stood until 9 p. m., when I was compelled to adjourn, as it began to rain. A man in the crowd held an umbrella over me while I passed out leaflets. I received two subscriptions for The Weekly People and assurances from the workers that they would like to hear more of that kind of talk. One of the men who subscribed said he had heard me in the debate held in Binghamton two years ago. He was a cigarmaker. It was encouraging to me to know that the seed sown two years ago was gathered this week in the shape of a subscription to The Weekly and the promise that he would be heard from again.

On Friday, in Palmyra, I had a good meeting, the first S. L. P. meeting ever held in the town, one man who listened coming forward with \$1 to help the work along. Saturday I had a good meeting in Batavia, and the same results as in Palmyra.

I now go back to Tuesday night's work, which was the best of all, in that the candidate for Governor of the State of New York of the bogus outfit, the "Socialist" party, "took the count." It was in Watertown, the home of Thomas Pendergast.

The local press announced that I was to speak, and would explain "The Difference," which I did. After showing the workers their "labor merchant" character, I read from the "Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal" to show what it stood for, and then made the connection of the "Socialist" party to the "union" which that journal represents—the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The bogus Socialists were there in force, or I might rather say in weakness.

After receiving good attention from 8:15 to 10 p. m. I called for questions. None were asked, as the following clipping from the Watertown Daily Standard of Wednesday, October 12, will show:

"SOCIAL LABOR AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

"Opposing Labor Parties Tussle on Public Square.

"CARROLL VS. PENDERGAST. "State Organizer of Social Labor Party Expounds His Doctrines Despite Vigorous Opposition from Social Democratic Candidate for Governor.

"What Is the Difference? This was the question which W. H. Carroll, State Organizer for New York State of the Social Labor Party, answered at an open-air meeting on Public Square last evening regarding his party and the Social Democratic party. Mr. Carroll would undoubtedly have answered the question more quickly had he not met with bitter opposition from Thomas Pendergast, of this city, candidate for Governor on the Social Democratic ticket. Mr. Carroll talked steadily from 8:50 until after 11 o'clock.

"The drift of Mr. Carroll's remarks were to the effect that the Social Democratic party was not for the laboring class, and that nothing but the abolition of the wage system would benefit that class. In literature which Mr. Carroll distributed last evening it was claimed that the Social Labor Party was the original labor ticket, and that the Social Democratic party was organized by Democrats and Republicans in 1900 for the purpose of running an opposition to the original labor ticket, which they thought was getting a little too large a following.

"There was considerable excitement before Mr. Carroll had left the rostrum.

The fun began when the speaker was about to close his remarks and had called for questions from the audience. Mr. Pendergast was in the crowd, which at that time numbered about 300, and he approached the speaker and demanded the box for an hour. The speaker told him he would let him have it for ten minutes. Mr. Pendergast objected, and procuring a box of his own started an opposition speech nearby. Mr. Carroll smiled, and then continued his talking, saying that Mr. Pendergast would soon quit. It was a fight for the audience for about half an hour, when the crowd had practically all gone over to the speaker from Boston, and Mr. Pendergast came over and sat down on the soap box from which Mr. Carroll was talking. During the course of events Mr. Carroll challenged Mr. Pendergast for a debate, offering to hire the hall and stand for all the expense. Mr. Pendergast declined to accept, saying that he was going out of town to-day, and the crowd dispersed at 11:30.

While this report is a fairly good statement, it fails to cite my reading of the "Shoe Workers' Journal" and showing up of the scab-furnishing record of the Social Democracy or the indictment as to their appropriations for armories, or the act of G. A. Hoehn in acting as deputy sheriff in St. Louis. Neither does it tell of the drunken heelers, who shouted and urged their man to continue until his strength was gone. Also that the police made the "bluff" that they would arrest me, and that I pointed to the drunken fellow at the officers' elbow, and told him it was his first duty to lock up a character of that sort, who was attempting to create trouble.

An Alderman, or ex-Alderman, tried to turn the sentiment against me by saying it was an insult to compare a man to an animal, that I would get more sympathy if I did otherwise. After his little "spiel" I asked him: "Would you feel insulted if I should say that you are as brave as a lion?" The crowd saw the point, and then I explained the origin of the term "Kangaroo" as applied on the Southwestern frontier.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m., with about 300 present. Poor Kangs! W. H. Carroll.

BOOM ALONG THE ERIE.

Olean, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Things are booming along the Erie. Since my last letter I have held meetings in Niagara Falls, Dunkirk, Jamestown and Salamanca, all first class, good large crowds and very close attention. I was assisted at each by the police and the usual "smart Aleck."

CORREGAN AND COX IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.

Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox, the standard bearers of the S. L. P., will speak in Belleville, Ill., Wednesday, November 2, beginning at 7:30 p. m., in Schilrod's Hall, corner Main and Richmond streets. Readers of The People and sympathizers should attend and bring their shopmates and neighbors along.

DE LEON IN ROCHESTER.

Daniel De Leon, Socialist Labor Party nominee for Governor of New York State, will speak at Macabee Temple, corner Plymouth avenue and Main street, W., on Saturday, October 29, at 8 p. m. Every one is invited. Admission free.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will wind up the campaign with a grand rally and mass meeting at Germania Hall, Erie street, between Central and Woodland avenues, on Tuesday evening, November 1. Meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock. All readers of The People are cordially invited to attend and bring their friends.

DE LEON IN BUFFALO.

Daniel De Leon, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor of the State of New York, will speak at a mass meeting in Miller's Harmonia Hall, 264 Genesee street, near Michigan, Sunday, October 30, at 3 p. m. Readers of The People are invited to attend, also their friends.

If the weather is favorable, Comrade O. A. Curtis and De Leon will speak at corner of Main and Genesee streets at 8 p. m. Sunday, October 30.

There is but two weeks of the campaign left, so, comrades, come all together at 19 W. Mohawk street, Room 510, where you will find work every evening.

There will be open-air meetings every evening corner Main and Mohawk streets. Speakers: O. A. Curtis, Tom Jackson, F. F. Young and B. Reinsteim

S. L. P. SUCCESS

IN LITTLE RHODY—SURPLUS OF NOMINATION SIGNATURES SECURED.

Workers in Mill Towns Show An Impressive Amount of Favorable Sentiment—Prospects for Organizing Alliance Local Good.

(Special Correspondence.)

Providence, R. I., Oct. 22.—Little Rhody is still alive and doing very well all things considered. We have succeeded in securing more than 200 names above the amount required on the nomination papers and so the Rhode Island S. L. P. has its State ticket, its Presidential electors, Senator, Representatives from Providence, and a city ticket, all in the field for the coming election. At last night's meeting of the State Committee it was decided to send the money to the Labor News Co. for 5,000 of Corregan's "Letter of Acceptance," bearing the State ticket, to distribute in addition to the leaflets already on hand. A mass meeting has also been arranged for Sunday, November 6, at the Music Hall.

The writer, who spent last Sunday, Monday and part of Tuesday hunting for signatures in the mill villages of the township of Burrillville, which includes Pascoy, Harrisville, and a number of smaller towns, was so impressed with the amount of favorable sentiment displayed among the workers with whom he came in contact, particularly in Pascoy, that he decided to return and prepare the ground for a textile workers' Local which there is a possibility of soon organizing. Having asked the co-operation of the S. L. P., the writer will start for Pascoy this forenoon in time to be able to distribute handbills at noon announcing an S. L. P. meeting to-night at Fountain Square, and an Alliance meeting in a hall on Sunday afternoon. The writer and Comrade Herrick will speak at Central Falls on Monday night, after which I expect to hear from Fall River and New Bedford as to holding meetings there before going to the Merrimac Valley.

Last night Comrade Leach, myself and Comrade Thos. J. Powers, Secretary of D. A. 17, S. T. and L. A., spoke in succession to a rousing meeting at the old Hyde Square in the center of this city. The meeting lasted from 8 p. m. to 11:30 p. m., the audience remaining large and attentive to the end. Every bit of literature we had was eagerly taken up. The writer had brought only twenty-four books along not expecting to sell so many, but they did not last long and at least ten more could have easily been sold if we had them. The attentiveness of the audience, the eagerness with which they accepted the leaflets, the ease with which the twelve "Strikes" and twelve "Burning Questions" were sold (one man paid the writer twenty-five cents for a book and wouldn't take any change) are good signs of working class awakening and should encourage us to keep on "plugging" away with the confidence that the future will be ours. The necessity of doing some hot agitation having been brought up before the State Committee, it was decided to try to secure Comrade Jager, of New York, for the week preceding election day. As far as the writer can observe there is plenty of favorable sentiment in this State and lots of good material for the building up of the Party and the Alliance if the right kind of effort, properly directed, is put forth in that direction.

Sam J. French.

CONNECTICUT VOTERS.

Any reader of The People in this State who wishes to vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party should at once notify the undersigned, and the ticket for the respective district will be sent. Inasmuch as each party in this State has to furnish its own tickets, but, having at present no organization in the various towns, it must be plain to all our friends and sympathizers that this is the only possible way to enable them to vote our ticket.

A. Gierginsky,

136 Governor street, Hartford, Conn.

HUNTER IN NORWALK.

James T. Hunter will speak in Wall street, Norwalk, Conn., October 28, at 8 p. m. Emil Lingewald will act as chairman.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

Written by H. J. BRIMBLE,
Florence, Colorado, 1904.

Copyright, 1904, by the New York Labor News Co.

SECOND EPISODE.—Continued.

HOW THE MILITARY DEPORTED ITSELF.

Now, on the other hand, let us see how the preservers of law and order deported themselves. Frank Mills, a private of Company H, Second Infantry, under the influence of liquor attempted to ravish the wife of a miner. The husband returning opportunely, a struggle ensued, during which Mills was shot through the hand with his own weapon, by which we see that the drunken devil would have added murder to his first crime. Major Hill, in command of the troops, was apprised of the affair, and turned it off by referring to the complainants as a "lot of Italians," adding that he "would believe his own men before any of them." In other words, because a man's an Italian, his life and his wife's honor are at the mercy of any uniformed ruffian. This little play cost Mills \$7.00, and he was restored to his company.

A number of militiamen burglarized a saloon at Segundo, and stole a quantity of cigars and liquors. Hill promised to investigate, and it ended with that.

The military took possession of a two-story brick building owned by the miners, and in the office of "Il Lavoratore," an Italian paper published by the union, the preservers of law and order installed a number of prostitutes, in whose caresses they found solace and comfort after the perils of war. When the caretaker, one Joseph Barezzi, investigated, one of the men rushed at him and the Italian just got away in time to save himself from personal violence. When Major Hill was informed of the occurrence he said: "I don't believe it! I know it can't be so! I will investigate, anyway," and that was the last of it.

A side-light on the situation is shown by the fact that, so offensive were the actions of the militia, a company of regular infantry, on the march from Fort Logan into New Mexico, couldn't stand their insolence and "mixed it up" with them.

DEPORTATIONS AND ASSAULTS.

Las Animas County has been the scene of nearly a hundred deportations, and, while these affairs have not been carried out with the open and outrageous offensiveness of the Telluride affair, they have been none the less thoroughgoing; even more so, in fact, as some of the Trinidad deportees were driven out of the State and kept out. Good character, innocence of any specific crime, peacefulness, all these things were as nought in the face of the fact that the companies wished the men driven out and had the military at hand to back up their dicta. The unspeakable crime of daring to stand upon one's dignity as a man could not be pardoned, and "the criminal" was punished as he deserved.

Among those deported were "Mother" Jones, and William Wardjon, organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. Since that time Wardjon was attacked while on a Denver and Rio Grande train at Sargents, a small station on Marshall Pass. Although Wardjon gave the names of the employees of the Reno detective agency, hired out to the coal companies, who had tried to beat him to death, no attempt was made to arrest the guilty parties. Later, one of them, Lyte Gregory, a notorious bully, was shot and killed in Denver, and his backers moved heaven and earth to connect his death with the union, their failure being complete. The authorities gave them every assistance. There is a difference, you see, between an assault upon a representative of the miners and one upon a tool of capitalism.

Speaking of the attack upon Wardjon to a man who was until lately a deputy sheriff at Hastings, my acquaintance made the following comment: "Yes, the b—— got what he deserved. We'd have fixed him at Hastings one day if he hadn't been on the mail wagon, from which he laughed at us. Only for fear of getting into trouble with the Post-office people Joe Devine would have shot him." This is a commonplace picture of life in the southern fields, with its bands of hirelings ready to murder at the command of their masters.

EVICIONS OF MINER LESSEES.

In its efforts to get a strangle hold on its employees, the Victor Fuel Company evolved the following scheme: Land was leased to the miners at a nominal ground rent to induce the men to build, it having been carefully explained that they could save much money thereby. Well, the result has been that the company acquired a lot of houses very cheaply. When a man would build a house he was presented with a lease, a copy of which appears below, which he must sign, whether he liked it or not:

"GROUND LEASE.

"This agreement, made this day between the Victor Fuel Company, lessor, and John Mosca, lessee witnesseth:

"(1.) That said lessor hereby lets and leases to the said lessee, upon the terms and subject to the provisions hereinafter stated, the following described premises in the county of Las

Animas, State of Colorado, to wit: Ground-rent house 289, Hastings.

"(2.) This lease is made for the purpose of enabling the lessee to provide a temporary dwelling-place for himself and family during his employment by the lessor, by the construction of a house on said premises: is for the term of one month from and after the first day of October, 1903, subject to the absolute right of the lessee thereunder at pleasure, which right of termination is expressly reserved to the lessor; rate of rental to be fifty cents per month in advance, and when not so paid may be deducted by the lessor from any sum due the lessee at the end of each month. The lessee shall not sublet the premises or any part thereof to be used for any purpose except as a dwelling-place, without the written consent of the lessor.

"(3.) This lease may be terminated by the lessor at any time by giving the lessee or any person occupying the premises three days' notice of such termination, or, if no one be found occupying the same, by posting such notice on any dwelling situated thereon, or at any conspicuous place on said premises; and in case of such termination or by the expiration of the month the said lessee shall within five days thereafter move his family, property, and buildings from the premises; in case of failure by the lessee to do so the lessor may treat with the lessee as unlawfully detaining the same, and may proceed by law to recover possession, and shall have a lien on all the lessee's property put or used on the premises for all rent due and unpaid, and may with or without legal process remove the lessee, his family, and personal property from the premises. If any buildings erected on said premises by the lessee are not removed by him as herein provided for they shall be forfeited to and become the personal property of the lessor.

"(4.) In case the lessor shall assent to and permit the lessee to continue in occupancy of said premises after expiration of the month or after expiration of the lease by notice without taking steps within thirty days to recover possession, such assent and permission and occupancy shall be deemed a renewal of the lease under all its provisions for another term of equal length to the first, and such renewals may continue to be made in like manner for a term not exceeding one year from date hereof.

"Signed, the 13th day of October, 1903.

"The Victor Fuel Co.

"By G. F. Jewett

"John Mosca

And under the terms of this lease hundreds of men, whose sole crime was that they had dared say their souls were their own, were driven like dogs from their homes, which were seized by the company or razed to the ground, "by process of law," in the guise of bands of deputies and soldiers.

"THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME."

Capitalism, we are told, is a system of society based upon the sanctity of the home, and Socialism, we are also told, would destroy the home and break up the family. The document quoted above, and the wholesale evictions in Hastings, Gray Creek, and other places, are slightly out of line with the theories of capitalist apologists. The simple fact of the matter is that Capitalism respects nothing that stands between it and its prey, the windy protestations of its hired men notwithstanding.

Upon being driven from their homes the Hastings strikers established a camp just off the company's property. Fortunately, the winter was very mild, but, unfortunately, it was very windy, worse than was ever known before, as there was no moisture to lay the dust; picture to yourselves the condition of the wretched people huddled in tents like sheep, at a time when the occupants of good houses found life almost unbearable. "It is too pitiful for words," said a friend, who visited the place.

Much has been said of the "hovels" of the miners at Hastings. One estimable person, who, not so very long ago, was a "friend of the working class," declares that the miners are a set of swine and live in shacks because they know no better and because it enables them to save money. Why the miners live in hovels may be found in the terms of the lease issued by the company. What inducement is there to build a decent home under its provisions?

THE REAL LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

I cannot bring this history of the struggle in the southern field to a close without touching what seems to me to be the real lesson taught by the strikers. Not the killings, not the evictions, not the unwarranted detentions and deportations, but something more subtle, less obvious, and of greater import.

While the special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 15, was in session in Trinidad, the place was filled with troops sent in by a "law-abiding" governor, and the excesses already noted were being committed. In the face of this contempt for all decency on the part of the Governor in his wild desire to serve his masters, the delegates of the miners were loud in their professions of being "law-abiding citizens, working under legal methods."

I was speaking some time ago to one of the delegates, and the question of the legality of Peabody's action was raised. "Why," I said, "if the Socialist Labor Party were placed in power it would act in much the same way as the Governor is doing."

"What!" shrieked the other, "you have been denouncing Peabody and now you say you would do the same thing, if elected?" I replied, "Yes, we have denounced Peabody's actions, but the principle upon which he has acted is as sound as a bell. He, ever since taking office, has stood unwaveringly by the class to which he belongs, and we would do the same thing. He is a capitalist, we are workingmen, and that would make all the difference in the world in our actions and our aims, even while standing upon the same principle." I went on to say that until the workers grasped this principle of action, and refused to be led astray by the phantom of "legality," which our friends the capitalists point to "with pride," or laugh at, as it suits them, their condition will be hopeless; and it will.

Pure and simple union labor leaders have committed many

crimes in the name of labor, but it never was guilty of a greater crime than when it laid down the law that the workers of the world should endeavor to emancipate themselves along the lines laid down by the very men who are most deeply interested in keeping us in servitude. Is it any wonder that the unionists go from one failure to another? Is it any wonder that such a contradictory state of affairs breeds fakirs as a swamp breeds mosquitoes?

EXPLOITATION THE BASIS OF PRESENT SOCIETY

Exploitation of the producers is the basic law of our present-day society, and the laws placed on the statute books are but emanations of this fundamental law, and are designed to simplify its operations or to hoodwink the workers. The man who controls the industries of a nation is a law unto himself. Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Co." makes that exceedingly clear, although she, with her bourgeois mind, doesn't seem to realize the fact. The capitalist is "legal" when it suits him; he is "illegal," too, when there is something to be gained, and all the while obeying the great law that, like a great river under ground, rolls along unrecked of by the men who have not entered into the spirit of Socialism.

The man who thinks that we, in bringing about the revolution, are going to adopt the idiotic tactics of the pure and simple labor leaders has something yet to learn. The revolution will do as Rockefeller, Gould and their man in Colorado, Peabody, are doing, make its own laws, let the apologists for Capitalism shrink as they will. In its clearness upon this point lies the chief claim of the Socialist Labor Party to the consideration of the man to whom the failure of Capitalism is apparent, and who is casting about for something to take its place. In it we have an assurance of ultimate success that rests with no other party, and the failures of the "friends of labor," when not brought about by dishonesty, may be traced to a failure or a reluctance to grasp this point.

SOCIALISM A PROTEST AGAINST CAPITALIST LEGALITY.

Socialism is essentially a protest against the legality of capitalist society, with all its outrages against the better part of humanity. This discussion may be aptly closed with a quotation from Daniel De Leon's "Two Pages from Roman History": "The Proletarian Revolutionist must march by its own light, look to itself alone; whatever act it contemplates, it judges by the Code of Law, that, though as yet unformulated into statute, it is carrying in its own womb. . . . The revolutionist who seeks the cloak of 'legality' is a revolutionist spent. He is a boy playing at soldier."

"Not by the standard of the existing law which is but the reflex of existing usurpation," must the men of the new time be judged or must they be guided. The old-line trades unionists are "boys playing at soldier" to judge by the standard of "the existing law" and are going backward.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE STRIKE.

The end of the strike of the coal miners, now sinking into a state of total collapse, has been lost sight of in the more exciting events of the Cripple Creek district, and yet, even in comparison with the miners of Teller County, the miners of "the South" have suffered as few men are called upon to suffer. Worse yet: they have been deserted and betrayed by their leaders, although full of fight and willing to continue the struggle. The great tragedy of the Colorado struggle is being played out in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties. Say what you will of Moyer and Haywood, and every officer of the Western Federation of Miners for that matter, the fact is that they have stood by their fellow unionists magnificently, and will stand by them. Contrast this behavior with that of the heads of the United Mine Workers of America. John Mitchell, speaking in Walsenburg in the early days of the strike, told the men to "strike and strike until you win," and the men, relying upon his implicit pledge of support, carried on the struggle through unheeded difficulties.

How has Mitchell redeemed his pledge to the coal miners? When the battle was at its hottest, when the men, driven from one stronghold after another, were fighting with a tenacity of purpose that challenges the admiration of every onlooker, they were suddenly awakened to the fact that they had been duped by their national and district officers; and even then, though Mitchell tried to drive them back to the mines by cutting off the support hitherto granted by the national organization, these indomitable spirits still shouted "No surrender" and prepared to carry on the fight. Of course, it is too much to expect that victory will be achieved under such conditions. Circumstances point directly to an early day in which the miners will be forced by dire necessity back to conditions made more onerous than ever by the failure of the "invincible" United Mine Workers of America.

THE CRISIS IN THE STRIKE.

The crisis of the strike came suddenly after a period of sullen and silent hostilities. The troops had been removed from Las Animas, "peace" having been restored, and the "insurrection stamped out." A call was issued for a special convention to be held in the city of Pueblo, on June 20. Delegates were elected by the various locals, and, upon the meeting at the place designated, the representatives of the miners were dumfounded to learn from the National Representative, Harry Bonsfield, that the national organization declined to contribute further to the support of the strikers in District 15, the excuse given being that it had strikes on its hands in other States, and, as the men there were older members of the United Mine Workers of America than the vast majority of the miners in District 15, the support should, according to Mitchell and his men, be given to the Eastern men, who stood a show of winning, instead of the miners in District 15, who had received a great deal more than was good for the national exchequer, and whose struggle was hopeless, Mitchell being convinced that the strike was lost.

Now, although this information had been sent out from Indianapolis on the second, not an inkling of what was coming

up in the convention was given to the locals, which sent their delegates instructed generally to continue the strike, never dreaming that the national organization had deserted them, suggesting that the men call off the strike and get their jobs back as best they could. And again, not a few of the delegates came to the convention assured that the operators were inclined to grant certain concessions. This impression had been brought into being by the district officers, endeavoring to cover up their own failures.

As a matter of fact, when the District President sent a letter suggesting a conference to Hearn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, that gentleman referred it to John T. Kebler, who replied to the effect that he knew of no strike. When another letter was sent to the company, begging for a conference, no notice whatever was taken of it. To such pitiful straits had the organization been reduced.

THE SPIRIT THAT MITCHELL MURDERED

In the face of these formidable facts, and in face of the fact that in every camp men, women and children were suffering for the necessities of life; that in some places they were going around with their feet wrapped in gunnysacks, not having shoes nor stockings; that in another the men were threatened with the loss of 125 houses, valued at \$21,000; that during the strike 629 arrests had been made, ninety-eight deported, seventy beaten up and assaulted, and four killed among the miners; that miners had been driven a distance of twenty-two miles into Trinidad, without food or water, under a broiling sun, then to be registered under the Bertillon system, and then driven out again; that at Newcastle the homes of five union committeemen were blown up with dynamite; that at Sunlight, Colo., an old man of seventy had been caught by a band of deputies and castrated; yes, in the face of all these things, and scores of others equally maddening, with the outlook for starvation, the miners voted to continue the strike, while every man connected with the national organization, with possibly one exception, in and out of the convention, was doing his best to drive them back to work.

This is the spirit that is being murdered by Mitchell and his men. May the day come, as I believe it speedily will, when this magnificent force may be directed into a channel where it may accomplish something. The scene closes; over the heads of the men who have fought so well, to so little purpose, the storm of future distresses lowers.

Before we bring this phase of the class struggle to a close, I must speak of an incident that would seem to bear out the contention of those who maintain that the United Mine Workers of America is being used by one company to another's injury. If the incident doesn't show that, it proves to the hilt that the fakir is abroad in the land.

LABOR USED TO FIGHT CAPITAL'S BATTLES.

When the struggle in District 15 became hopeless many curious features were displayed, not the least of which was the action of the leaders of the union in stopping the men at work on the Shaw mine, in Fremont County, Colo., upon the ground that the ten-hour day was "unfair," while they declared Rock Springs, Wyo., a "fair" camp. It is only necessary to give the facts in this case to prove the utter contemptibility of those who would lead the miners.

At the Shaw mine a few men were employed in development work, not a pound of coal being shipped. They were paid \$3.00 per day and board, equal to \$3.75 per day of ten hours. This was, as I said, declared "unfair," and the men, all of whom were members of the union, called off. Rock Springs, in the same district, and included in the call to strike, paid but \$2.75 per day of ten hours, ten cents an hour less than was paid at the Shaw, and, in addition, the conditions of employment were far more onerous. Still, though the camp stood for everything against which the union was supposed to be fighting, Chris. Evans, in a letter to the local at Williamsburg, Colo., declared the camp "fair." Rock Springs had been called out with the other camps in District 15, but had failed to respond, and, when the pressure of the strike began to be felt in Colorado, many miners went from this State to the Wyoming town. This placed the United Mine Workers in a quandary. Had any camp in Colorado continued to work as had Rock Springs, there would have been no hesitation in calling it "unfair," but as one body of miners after another found employment in the place, the union leaders modified their sentiments, and solved the problems as stated. If this be not discrimination between companies, what is it?

Not only were wages a dollar a day less at Rock Springs than was paid at the Shaw, it was simply impossible to obtain or hold employment if it became known that a man was a member of the United Mine Workers of America, or even from Colorado, and there were other things equally burdensome.

Chris. Evans, whose dictum placed Rock Springs on the "fair" list, when, by every rule of the union, it was notoriously "unfair," is the same gentleman who, when the delegates to the late convention in Pueblo showed a disposition to criticize the heads of the United Mine Workers of America, and keep the convention going several days longer, flatly told them that they would be paid up to a certain hour, and beyond that they would get nothing, thus forcing an adjournment.

RESPECT FOR INTELLIGENCE NECESSITATES TRUTHFULNESS.

Comrades and fellow workers, this is the story of the coal strike in Colorado, as seen by me. Some may have expected a sensational story on the lines of those that appear in the "Appeal to Reason." I have more respect for your intelligence than to stuff you with stories, half of which cannot be substantiated, and the remainder of which is distorted out of all semblance to the truth. What every real Socialist desires is a thorough analysis and synthesis of the various phases of the class struggle. This I have tried to give you, and will so try in the phases that yet remain to be treated. Whether I have succeeded or not I leave to others to judge.

[To Be Continued Next Week.]

MISERY RAMPANT

Fall River Workers in a Plight That
Beggars Description.

(Special Correspondence.)

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 19.—Since my last write up on the political situation in Massachusetts, some highly interesting developments have taken place. After leaving Brockton, the home of "3.50" Douglas, the Democratic candidate for Governor, I went to Plymouth, which is jointly owned by Puritans (in their mind) and a few corporations in reality. Local Alliance 368, S. T. and L. A., which is located here, saw to the arrangement of the meeting which was highly encouraging in all its features. Some literature was sold and much more given away, especially "The Difference," which was given out to make clear to the Plymouth workmen the scabby character of bogus, or Kangaroo Socialism, and the honest, earnest, reliable record of the Socialist Labor Party, upon which capitalism had thrust that fraudulent counterfeit, the "Socialist" party, for the purpose of misleading workmen, thus causing them to vote against their class interests, and scab on themselves.

From Plymouth I went to Taunton but a drenching rain prevented my reaching the wage slaves of this industrial center. The home of Congressman Lovering, one of the New England cotton kings to whom Greasy Gompers, in a recent congressional campaign gave a "labor record," one of those Pontifical benedictions, which this understudy of the late Mark A. Hanna is ever ready to bestow on the members of the class that fleece our class in the work shops of the nation. But as they are "birds of a feather" it is but natural that Gompers, who is now bamboozling the starving strikers of Fall River, would assist Lovering to perpetuate the scheme that stamps labor power on merchandise and a commodity and makes of our class a wage slave class.

As I could hold no meeting in Taunton, I jumped over to Providence, which is near by, and met the Rhode Island comrades and the "Circus Reporter" of the Daily People, who is speaking in the State of Roger Williams, but will soon be in Massachusetts, in the interest of the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P. The next stop was New Bedford. In New Bedford I found a small, but extremely energetic Section of the Party. They arranged an excellent meeting in City Hall, where that famous lecture "What Means This Strike?" was delivered. While the meeting was a small one in size, it was large in the interest manifested by the workmen and women who attended it. Evidently there is some one in New Bedford who appreciates the S. L. P., judging by this meeting which was arranged for, and advertised in a most magnificent way.

While I was speaking something out of the regular order happened. A young lady, the daughter of Comrade Stevenson, our candidate for Attorney General, stepped forward and presented me with a beautiful bouquet of white flowers with this inscription attached: "From the Socialist Women of New Bedford."

While in New Bedford I learned that the labor fakirs, lead by Tobin's man, H. J. Skeffington, and including the entire Fall River brigade, were attempting to round up New Bedford and Fall River textile workers for "3.50." I paid my respects to them, showing those who were present the Judas work that is being done by those men in the interest of the parasite capitalist class. The comrades sold some literature and gave away a good deal more, and were highly pleased with the meeting which they say was an unqualified success.

From New Bedford I went to Fall River. This place beggars description. It looks like a huge grave-yard. Misery greets the stranger on every hand. The workers, 26,000 of them, are on strike. The mills, I should say over 50 of them, are involved. The capitalist class is waiting for starvation to do its work.

Since the strike began, some 11,000 of the strikers have had to become paupers, have had, in other words, to ask the Government of the class that robbed them for aid, that they might continue their miserable existence. They were given a bono, but those who got one and who were voters will not be allowed to vote on November 8, as the law deprives paupers of the ballot. They will not be allowed to vote against the system and the class that degraded them.

Such is capitalism, such is the system that the Fall River labor fakirs, the Jacksons, Whiteheads, Tausseys and Goldens, along with the bombastic chief, Gompers, uphold, and are now asking the workmen, whose families are starving to uphold.

Gompers has been to Fall River and made his usual promise, but starvation is still the lot of the poor workmen, who put their trust in this labor lieutenant of capitalism and his style of "unionism."

The bogus Socialists are trying to

further complicate the situation. They are centering their energies on Fall River. Perhaps they think that what is needed more than bread and sound information is an armory.

All in all, the Fall River workers are in a bad way, subsisting on public charity or depending on the credit which they get from the grocers and butchers, and the promises of the fakirs.

I had a fair meeting here, although the weather was chilly. I went over the situation and laid bare the work of the gang of labor misleaders that is seeking to further enslave the textile operators. I did my best to make them see what the continuance of capitalism and the labor fakir means to them, with no word of protest from the audience and with some applause.

The comrades covered the place with leaflets and sold some pamphlets. We will have another meeting at Fall River on Oct. 30, and still another on November 5.

My next stand was Haverhill, the balivewick of the "Armory Builder," James F. Carey. I had an excellent meeting. The bogus Socialists tried to hold a meeting. They started after I began, and finished before I got through. The shoe workers are onto them. They are fighting among themselves. One of them told me that Carey was a cheap politician and an intriguer, who only thought of how he could help Carey. He said I might quote him. He said: "There are many of us in the Socialist party who are getting mighty tired of Carey."

I was more than pleased with the meeting. The tide has turned and the field is once more open to the Socialist Labor Party.

In Worcester, Sunday, another excellent meeting was held, the same condition prevails. One of the bogus Socialists, Thos. P. Abbot, is advising the workmen to cut the bogus Socialists' ticket, because he says, it is middle class.

Never were the prospects so good, and if the comrades will put work and money into the campaign, success in a high degree must attend our efforts. The working class is with us, shall we be with them? It is for the rank and file to say.

Michael T. Berry.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held at Gantzhorn's Hall, Jersey City, October 23. All members present. Comrade Berdan, chairman.

Secretary reported that the State ticket had been filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, who had acknowledged receipt of same. About 500 names in excess of the required number had been secured.

Good meetings continue to be held under the auspices of the Sections. In Trenton, Comrade Katz has done excellent work. In Hackensack, Comrade Goldman is doing his full duty. In New Brunswick, Comrade Zeller is pushing the movement.

The S. E. C. has given these comrades what aid it could, besides sending speakers to towns where we have no connections. We have done well, considering the funds at our disposal. The amount we have had has been very little, and urgent appeals did not bring us any more. There is much that we can yet do if given the funds. We wish to send out a comrade to distribute leaflets in towns that we have not yet been able to touch. Send in to the financial secretary, George P. Herrschaft, all that you can spare. Many comrades have as yet made no return on the subscription lists. Send in the S. E. C. percentage quickly. Herrschaft's address is 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

Speakers were assigned as follows: Jules Magnette, Elizabeth, Oct. 29. G. P. Herrschaft, Westfield, Oct. 29. Jules Magnette, Hackensack, Nov. 5. Harry Oakes, Newark, Nov. 5. Secretary to arrange for other meetings and for tour of the comrade who will distribute leaflets.

Secretary.

ALLGONON COUNTY, ATTENTION!

Open-air meetings are held at East Pittsburg, Mondays; Homestead, at Elgin, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at East Pittsburg, at Ninth and Broadway, Saturdays. All begin at 7.30 p. m. Reasons why workmen should join the S. L. P. are read its literature, of which we have a good supply on hand, are explained. Comrades and readers of The People should attend these meetings and give a helping hand.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Sections in New York State:—We printed a large supply of De Leon lithographs, and have quite a number still on hand. These should all be ordered at once, as they will be worthless after election. They can be used to splendid advantage in advertising Comrade De Leon's meetings. Prices, \$4 per 100; 50 cents per dozen, and 5 cents each.

Send in your orders.

New York Labor News Co.

"STAND PAT."

De Leon Explains the Economic and Political Significance of Hanna's Phrase.

(Special Correspondence.)

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Last Monday Comrade De Leon visited this city, and from the platform of the commodious assembly hall at the Hollywood Inn, presented in a comprehensive manner the great principles for which the Socialist Labor Party stands.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by the organizer. Comrade Gaffney was then introduced as chairman of the meeting. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, and then presented Comrade Troy as the first speaker.

Troy spoke for half an hour, during which he dealt with the Gompers' pure and simple trade union movement, proving to the satisfaction of the audience that it is a capitalistic institution, and therefore must be replaced by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the new form of trade unionism, the purpose of which is not only to fight the capitalist class, but to abolish capitalism.

After Troy finished his speech a recess of five minutes was declared, to take up a collection towards defraying the expenses of the meeting. The amount of \$12.08 was collected, which is very satisfactory, indeed.

The meeting was again called to order, and Comrade De Leon was introduced. He was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. De Leon opened up with a critical analysis of a campaign document issued and spread broadcast by the Republican party, the said document consisting of large tables of figures, showing the stupendous increase, by decades, from 1860 to 1900, of the nation's wealth and the wealth per capita. It also shows in the same manner and for the same periods the increase in the aggregate wages paid to the working class; and this portion of the document, which is a deliberate attempt to delude the working-class into the belief that wages have actually risen, received special attention from the speaker, as did the deception of the capitalist politicians in publishing the aggregate increase in the total wages from 1860 to 1900, while suppressing the important and related fact of the aggregate increase in number of workmen.

Comrade De Leon, quoting the census reports, informed the audience of this suppressed fact, and, dividing the total wages as shown in the said document, by the total number of workmen, as shown by the census reports for the same periods, it was found that the average wages were falling lower and lower, decade by decade, until in 1900 they fell to the miserably low point of being only 17 per cent. of the total wealth, which labor alone produced. Thus the bottom was knocked from under the capitalist false pretense and the life fell through.

The figures of the poster, showing the nation's great wealth and large per capita, fell flat at once, when it was demonstrated (without difficulty) that the per capita stolen from every worker, and possessed by the capitalist class, grew in steadily increasing proportions from decade to decade.

After thus analyzing and exposing the Republican document, the speaker proceeded to show up the capitalist character and purpose of all the other political parties, and as between the Republican and Democratic parties "the capitalist class in general stands pat," said the speaker. Here Comrade De Leon explained what is meant by the term "stand pat."

"The term," said he, "is derived from the card game of poker. In that game each player receives five cards, and if his hand is a poor one the player has the privilege to discard the poor cards in exchange for other cards. If, however, the hand is a good one on the first deal, then the player does not need to exchange; he 'stands pat.' Four aces, for instance, is a strong winning hand, and he who has such a hand would bet almost any amount of money on it.

"Now, the capitalist class," continued the speaker, "through the wage system is to-day in possession of nearly all of the nation's wealth, and in the game of capitalist robbery this capitalist class has in the Republican and Democratic parties a sure winning political hand. Both stand pat for the perpetuation of the wages or capitalist system, and therefore the capitalist class discards neither the Democratic or Republican tickets; it 'stands pat.'"

"But," proceeded the speaker, "what would you think of the man in a game of poker holding in his hand 2 of clubs, a 5 of diamonds, a 7 of hearts, a 4 of spades and a 9 of clubs, I ask, what would you think of a man with such a hand if he would 'stand pat'! (Tremendous applause and laughter.)

"Such a man would show the height of stupidity. And it is just so with a wage worker who votes for the Democratic or the Republican tickets. These parties stand pat for the robbery of the worker. Discard them forever. 'Stand

pat' no longer. But by your voice and your vote support the only party that represents your class—the Socialist Labor Party." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

When Comrade De Leon finished his speech questions were invited, but every one present seemed to be satisfied that what was said was true and to the point. Even the Kangaroos and Social Democrats were satisfied, for they did not have courage enough to defend their party against the charges of corruption made against it.

Leaflets and pamphlets were well disposed of, and from a sound, educational point of view the meeting was a grand success.

J. F.

A FINE BUNCH.

E. B. Ford, "Socialist," Declares His Party's Speakers Are N. G.

The Faribault, Minnesota, Referendum, contains the following statement, over the signature of its editor, E. B. Ford, who is also one of the presidential electors of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, alias Public Ownership, party:

"A GREAT MISTAKE."

"In looking over the list of speakers being sent out by our national secretary, I find that there are a number who are ABSOLUTELY unfit to go on to the soap box or anywhere else to attempt to make Socialists, for they cannot make them.

"Their 'Socialism' is all mixed up with Populism, the wage system, tax on land values, graduated taxes, inheritance taxes, better schools under capitalism for workmen's children, better courts for workmen (just as if there could be any courts under Socialism), better military services for workmen (just think of such a proposition) and eight-hour workday rot, that it is a pity at this time, or at any time, for our national secretary to recognize such material.

"Among this list I find James F. Carey, W. G. Critchlow, Populist Will and renegade politician Mills of Kansas, Ernest Untermyer Chas. Brecken and John W. Work of Iowa, the pronounced revisionist.

"Every one of these men, with the exception of Critchlow, advocates these unsocialist planks, and it is a set-back to the Socialist movement to keep such men in the field to do work which must be undone, before we can get down to a solid basis, and besides, the rank and file are forced to pay hundreds of dollars to pay these fellows, at \$3 and \$10 a day, to talk muddle head reform and capitalism.

"Better have half the speakers and have them right, and better have none at all unless every one is right, and more, no man should be allowed to speak in the interest of the national, state, county or city organization, unless he is a thoro Socialist and can satisfactorily answer every question which any capitalist or worker may ask.

"But to-day, there are hundreds of speakers out talking for the Socialist party who don't know the first principles of Socialism.

"This loose method showed its effects in our last convention, at Chicago, where the majority did not understand the Socialist philosophy any further than the Populist platform of 1892, WHILE MANY OF THAT MAJORITY WERE CLEAR-CUT POLITICIANS, THERE IN THE INTEREST OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

"As to the speakers referred to above, comrades, I have heard all of them speak, with the exception of Critchlow, and absolutely all they talked about and for, was to get the very things Socialism is no part of—asking the workers to retain the very system they now have, the wage system, courts, militia, taxes, and competition; a pretty conglomeration to put out before the workers for Socialism, and sanctioned by our national officials.

"I say these things, comrades, to put you on your guard, that you may assist in keeping our movement clean and truly Socialist.

"During the next four years is going to be a hard effort to keep out the trimmers, revisionists, politicians, spies, and crooks, and it is going to be something of a job to get rid of the ones we now have astride our necks.

"But we must do it or else what we shall get at the ballot box will be capitalism in a new dress of frocks, preachers, parasites and politicians, not Socialism."

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged.....	\$9,293.61
Sam Winauer, city.....	1.00
Sec. Bridgeport, Conn.....	2.00
G. Langner, Milford, Conn.....	5.00
S. Winauer, city.....	1.50
C. Bahnen, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00
J. Lutkenhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00
F. Raps, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	50
N. Cygo, city.....	1.00
B. Kirchner, city.....	3.00
J. Powell, Newport News, Va.....	25
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.....	25

\$9,319.11

VIRGINIA WORKERS

An Address to the Working Class of the
"Old Dominion State" on the Political Issues.

To the Working Class of Virginia:— Fellow workmen:—Again has the time arrived when the citizens of Virginia and other States are called upon to express, by their ballots, their preferences as to what shall be the national political policies of the Government under which we live, and by what political party the functions of the Government shall be administered.

Since the last Presidential election (1900) a revolutionary change has been brought about in this State, whereby a very large proportion of the working class has been deprived of the rights and privileges of citizenship by being disfranchised.

In an address issued to the working class of Virginia in 1901, at which time the Constitutional Convention was in session, framing a new Constitution for the State, the Socialist Labor Party uttered a warning to the workers, using the following language:

"The Socialist Labor Party stands to-day, as always, for universal suffrage, and denounces as a crime projected against the working class the movement now on foot to curtail the right of suffrage by setting certain additional qualifications for its exercise. In view of the fact that the working class is not represented in the Constitutional Convention—every one of the hundred members composing said body being a representative of capitalist interests—we urge the wage workers of Virginia to be alert and watchful of the proceedings of the said Constitutional Convention, so as to be prepared to strike a blow at the proper moment against the rascally schemes that are sure to emanate from the aforesaid coterie of capitalist politicians."

Our prediction, as you know only too well, has been fulfilled to the last letter. The new Constitution (which was arbitrarily proclaimed by the Constitutional Convention, in spite of the fact that the Democratic party had given the pledge that the Constitution should be referred to the people for their approval or disapproval), has brought about the wholesale disfranchisement of the working class, irrespective of color. A capitalist newspaper published in this State, estimates that, in addition to the negroes, fully 65,000 white men in Virginia have lost the right to vote.

Now, what does all this mean, fellow workmen? It means simply this, that the Democratic party, representing the capitalist or ruling class in Virginia, has determined to rivet still more firmly upon the working class the chains of wage slavery. It means that our capitalist masters are to have a monopoly of the privileges of citizenship, so that they can, without having to incur opposition from us at the polls, absolutely control the law-making and other departments of Government in their own class interests. It means that the working class is, by the loss of the ballot, deprived of the right of lawful and peaceful protest against vicious laws, and of the privilege of making such laws as would tend to our class betterment.

In thus robbing us of the ballot and of a voice in the affairs of the Government, the scheme of the capitalist class in Virginia, and elsewhere in the United States, is to force the working class to physical revolution in order to defend our rights. With the workers uneducated and unconscious of their class interests, a bloody revolution would be the greatest disaster that could befall the working class, and at the same time an immense advantage to the capitalists. The capitalist class to-day keeps the workers divided politically between the two capitalist parties—the Republican and the Democratic. Only a very small proportion of workmen show an intelligent conception of their class interests by voting for the only working class political candidates—the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. It has been truly said that "men who could not vote straight could not shoot straight."

So that, with our land plunged in physical revolution to-morrow, we would certainly witness the deplorable sight of one set of workmen slaughtering their own class, and the capitalists looking on with satisfaction and laughing in their sleeve—just as they do now on election day, when they see their wage slaves voting for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, with all its misery and degradation, instead of voting for the freedom of the working class.

If you doubt our assertions as to

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes; the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

DO YOU USE HAND-BILLS?

\$17.50 for 25,000, 8½ x 10

☞ ☞ THAT'S OUR PRICE ☞ ☞

And only 50 Cents per Thousand

for every thousand additional : : : : :

No orders for less than 25,000.

Terms Strictly Cash.

New York Labor News Co.
2-6 New Reade St., New York.

this diabolical scheme of the capitalist class in attempting to precipitate bloody revolution, just remember what you have been reading recently in the capitalist newspapers about the cruelties and atrocities that have been inflicted upon the miners in Colorado by the capitalist class. And, to come nearer, bear in mind the scenes witnessed in Richmond last year during the street car strike, when all the powers of the Government, State and municipal, were placed freely at the disposal of the Gould corporation, in order that the strikers might be defeated. Such instances might be recounted by us until they filled a book.

Now, fellow workmen, in view of all this, what do you propose to do in the future? Will those of you who still have the right to cast a ballot continue to follow blindly in the old path, that leads inevitably to final degradation and disaster? In that case you will be found on November 8th voting for the capitalist candidates, Parker or Roosevelt, or for some political decoy-duck, such as Tom Watson or Eugene Debs.

Or will you carefully deliberate over the matter, and then decide that you will vote this time and in future for your class interests—for emancipation from wage slavery? In that event you will vote for the Socialist Labor

Party candidates, Corrigan, the printer, for President, and Cox, the miner, for Vice-President.

Those who have been deprived of the right of suffrage can accomplish a great and grand work in their own interest by joining the local organization of the Socialist Labor Party and assisting in the propagation of its principles. The growth of the Socialist Labor Party means the restoration to the working class of those privileges of which it has been robbed by capitalism.

In conclusion, we again ask that you give this whole matter your closest and immediate consideration. There is only one way to solve the problem that confronts our class, and that is by establishing Socialism. Socialism is the world's movement for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

Read the Socialist Labor Party's organ, the Weekly People, which you can get for six months for the small sum of twenty-five cents. Study our literature, which can be easily procured. Let every workman arouse himself to action, for "he who would be free himself must strike the blow."

The Virginia State Committee,
Socialist Labor Party.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,793

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.



For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN

Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX

Miner

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

I agree with the Socialist writers in their conception of the form which industrial operations tend to assume in the advance of improvement, and I entirely share their opinion that the time is ripe for commencing this transformation and that it should, by all just and effectual means, be aided and encouraged.—John Stuart Mill.

THE WORKMAN AT THE POLLS.

The Philadelphia "Trade Union News" apparently exists with a mind unconscious of the significance of events occurring in the trade union world. In its issue of October 6, in an article headed "The Man at the Polls," it utters this commendable statement: "The workman who does not use the ballot to the best advantage is guilty of a crime," after which it perpetrates the following:

"The workmen will not accomplish anything by organizing a workmen's party. That has been tried, only to give opportunities to some unprincipled politicians to exploit them . . . What should be done is for the workmen to organize and be ready to throw their vote to their friends in both of the existing parties."

It is here that "Trade Union News" displays its mental oblivion.

This very plan was tried during the last Mayoralty campaign in New York City. "Labor leagues" were organized, and labor unions published endorsements in support of the ticket headed by McClellan, Tammanyite, and Grout, Fusionist, because it was claimed that Tammany was a "friend of labor," it having insisted on the insertion of an eight-hour clause in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. McClellan and Grout were elected. What was the result to the trade unionists of this city? One of their misleaders, named Pallas, got a nice fat job; but the rank and file have been turned down by the city administration in the asphalt workers' eight-hour controversy, the subway strike, and the extension of the prevailing rate of wages to all city employees. In brief, the trade unionists of this city found what the trade unionists of other cities had found, notably those of San Francisco, who are now fighting Livermore, viz., that "their friends in both of the existing parties" had betrayed them in the interests of the capitalists, and a fat job for a labor fakir.

That labor's "friends in both of the existing parties" should so treat labor is not at all strange, once the character of "both of the existing parties" is understood. Both of the existing parties are capitalist parties. Capitalist principles and interests dominate them. The "friends of labor" give both of the existing parties a tone of impartiality that makes a favorable impression on labor and accordingly renders their capitalist principles and interests easier of advancement. This is so much a matter of common belief and feeling among workmen that it needs only to be mentioned to be recalled and understood.

With but one exception—that presented by the Socialist Labor Party—all the workmen's parties organized in the past have also been capitalist in principle and interests. They have held to the off-exploded fallacy

that the interests of capital and labor are mutual and capable of adjustment. So holding they have made it easy for some unscrupulous politician (generally from the trades union ranks) to use them in the interests of the capitalist class and against the interests of the working class, on the ground that since the interests of capital and labor are mutual any action in favor of one can only redound to the benefit of the other. For instance, a "Union Labor party," elected a "Labor Mayor" in San Francisco, whose sentiments and actions, based on this principle, have been such as to make it difficult for even the most searching microscopic examination to disclose wherein he differs one iota from his anti-labor predecessors in office. Is there any wonder that workmen can accomplish nothing by forming such "workmen's" parties?

In the Socialist Labor Party, this basic error is avoided. In the Socialist Labor Party there is no time wasted attempting the impossible task of advancing labor's interests through capitalist principles. The aim is to overthrow capitalism by an enlightened recognition of the antagonistic interests of capital and labor, and all that that implies. The Socialist Labor Party, uncompromisingly holding that the interests of capital and labor are irreconcilable, affords no foothold for the corruptionist who claims the contrary, in order to serve the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party chases no will-o-the-wisp across the quagmires of treachery and disappointment. A party grounded as is the Socialist Labor Party, is bound to prove beneficial to the workmen, once it is embraced by the working class in the same degree that that class supports the deceptive propositions of such traitorous publications as "The Trade Union News." Under such circumstances the Socialist Labor Party would sweep the field free of capitalism.

In view of these facts the workman at the polls will avoid committing a crime by using his ballot to such a disadvantage as to vote for the betrayers of his class: "the friends of labor in both of the existing parties." He, on the contrary, will cast his ballot for the party of his class, the Socialist Labor Party, whose ticket is headed by Corregan and Cox, and surmounted by the emblem of labor—the Arm and Hammer.

LILLIE WATKINS.

A young woman, named Lillie Watkins, has just committed suicide. The daughter of an English colonel, and well bred, she was forced to come to New York, where she secured employment as a cracker packer at \$8 a week. She found the work, in contrast to her former life, drudging and exhausting. Sickness and despondency ensued. Close on their heels came the deed that ended life.

Miss Watkins is not the first young woman (or man, for that matter), to so act. The probabilities are that, as long as capitalism continues, that she will not be the last, either. Her deed, therefore, is not exceptional, yet it is not without features that render it worthy of note and reflection.

Occasionally, a literary sensation is created. Some woman of the "upper," or capitalist class, gifted with the ability to write, goes to work, for a short time and under most favorable conditions, in factories. The result is a book on workingwomen, mainly of an unsympathetic and condemnatory nature. Lillie Watkins also came from the "upper" class to the factories. But she wrote no book of superficial observations. She did not misrepresent what she did not feel and understand. Her impressions, nevertheless, are indelibly recorded in the last act of her life. They tell a different tale than that told by the literary ladies—a tale of toil and misery that crushes the finer qualities and instincts, and often kills.

Lillie Watkins is dead, but she has not lived in vain!

Election draws near. In a few days the ballots will be cast. What are you doing to make them Socialist Labor Party ballots? Are you assisting in the distribution of Socialist Labor Party leaflets? This is the great work that can and should be undertaken—by all S. L. P. members, friends and sympathizers. It requires no special aptitudes; nothing but a little discretion and some willingness to do something in the interest of the working class. A house-to-house distribution of leaflets will enable us to reach thousands that cannot be reached otherwise; and will place with the workmen and workingwomen an argument that can be retained and perused at leisure. Don't fail to distribute leaflets! Election is coming!

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WORKERS.

The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine for October contains the speech of Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, delivered at the recent Buffalo convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In this speech Moseley shows the following: (1) that only 17 per cent of the 56,000 locomotive firemen of this country ever realize their aspirations to become locomotive engineers, because of the inability of the 83 per cent. to stand the tremendous physical and nervous strain of the occupation; (2) that owing to the fact that vastly heavier engines are now being built than formerly, it is "not uncommon for firemen to shovel sixty tons of coal into the firebox of a locomotive during a single trip over the division on which he was employed, the trip, by the way, occupying a period of from twenty to twenty-four hours"; (3) that ten years ago, "the average freight train load was 180 tons. It is now 311 tons. The number of tons carried for each trainman employed was then 5,085. It is now 6,703, an increase of 1,618 tons a man. The number of tons carried one mile for each trainman employed was then 638,635. The figures are now 890,205, an increase of 251,570 tons per mile. These figures but faintly indicate the increased burdens that have been placed upon the locomotive firemen of this country"; (4) that the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in spite of the alleged favorable enforcement of the coupler and air brake laws, "in 1903 the number of employees killed was more than 600 greater than the number killed in 1902, and the number of injured was nearly 22,000 greater. Among trainmen the ratio of killed was 1 in 135 in 1902, while in 1903 it was 1 in 123".

Having thus substantially delivered himself, Mr. Moseley asks why "the casualty list shows little diminution as compared to the record of ten years ago, and for the past two years seems actually to be on the increase." He answers the question thusly: "The increase in the number of casualties is more apparent than real," contending, at the same time, that it is due to fuller reports on the part of the railroads, under the accident law of 1901, as enforced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This explanation is characteristic. It imputes to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to wag the railroad transportation dog, a power that expert railroad writers have shown exists mainly in Mr. Moseley's mind. It is also typical of many of the recent explanations of capitalist public officials in that it would substitute technical reasons for actual ones. The frequently recurring and appalling railroad disasters of recent years have impressed the minds of all with the knowledge that railroad accidents are not merely growing in railroad reports, but in fact as well. These disasters have also made clear, what Mr. Moseley's statement of facts has helped to prove, viz., that the increase in accidents keeps pace with the increase in the physical hardships imposed on railroad employees by the increase in the size of locomotives, cars and traffic.

Of course, behind all this is another cause, which was brought out in a series of notable articles in the Evening Post about two years ago, ancient the same subject as that discussed by Mr. Moseley. The railroads of this country are directed by capitalists who are not railroad men, that is, by brewers, dry goods merchants, pork packers, etc., whose investments have given them seats in the directorates, and whose main endeavor is to increase dividends, regardless of the safety to their employees or the public. With this end in view, tasks are piled on and labor intensified out of all proportion to human endurance, bringing about the increase of accidents which Mr. Moseley would faint explain away on technical grounds.

Were these capitalists replaced by expert railroad men, matters would not be vitally changed, for those railroad directing brewers, etc., are simply following a tendency of present day capitalism, which compels an increase of profits through the slaughter of the workers—a tendency that is reflected in the increased death rate among the workers.

These capitalists and the system of capitalism—which breeds them and their murderous tendencies—must be replaced by Socialism. Only then will the workers have less hardships and less deaths, for then, the present system of industry and transportation for profit, will give way to that for use, to the great advantage of the workers, railroad and otherwise.

CAUSE FOR LAUGHTER.

Yves Guyot, ex-Minister of Public Works in the French Cabinet, and well known as a writer on bourgeois political economy, is in the city after a visit to Washington, where he met the President and the Secretary of State. Monday, October 17, at the Waldorf-Astoria, he had

something to say of Socialism.

"All Socialists," he said, "argue that when they have the power everything will go on admirably, but the Socialists fail to show us the harmony necessary to that end. The leaders in the movement are separated by violent hatreds. In 1903 the Congress held at Dresden by the German Socialists demonstrated their reciprocal antipathies, and the last international congress, held at Amsterdam this year, showed how divided were the French Socialists."

There is cause for laughter in this argument. "Harmony," according to it, "is essential to success." Then capitalism is a dismal failure. Look at its "violent hatreds." The middle class hates the trusts, and demands their suppression. The workingmen hate the capitalists, and Colorado is the return. The capitalists hate each other, Frick claw-hammering Carnegie and Lawson the Standard Oil. National hate nation. British-Boer, Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars are the outcome, while "the Powers" are split up into hostile factions and only prevented from jumping at one another's throats by the fear of a world-wide cataclysm, destructive of themselves. Talk of "violent hatreds"—why, Guyot, you make us laugh!

Yet capitalism is not a failure. All the advanced class and national divisions of capitalism were true to its essence. Despite their divergent aims and conflicting interests, they won political liberty from feudalism and built concentrated industry on the ruins of isolated handicraft, evolving the greatest wealth-producing machine ever in existence. And so it is with the Socialists. Despite their "violent hatreds," they are essentially agreed as to their ultimate aim, viz., changing the ownership of this great wealth-producing machine from capitalist to social, in accordance with industrial evolution. To the degree that they achieve this end, will their present hatreds disappear, for, with the evolution of Socialism the capitalist conditions that give rise to Socialist differences will vanish.

Thanks, Guyot, for the laugh enjoyed!

A LABOR PAPER FOR FAIR.

Say, the New Yorker Volkszeitung, German organ and owner of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, is a labor paper for fair, isn't it? Gee! But did you notice the way it lambastes and gets sarcastic over Weinseimer, saying that his office was a "profitable" one, that enabled him to "save" \$75,000 in three years? And did you catch onto the cutting manner in which it refers to the "presents" from the bosses? Say, that's out of sight, isn't it? What's that? You want to know why the Volkszeitung doesn't tackle the German fakirs who are bleeding the German brewery workmen, by foisting agreements beneficial to the bosses on them? What's that? You want to know why the Volkszeitung, after publishing some matters relative to these anti-labor agreements, suddenly ceased doing so, and immediately thereafter, its columns blossomed forth with the well-paying advertisements of the breweries involved? Say, how can you be so intolerant, tyrannical, dictatorial and corrupt? How can you expect to apply a certain standard of morals to all cases? Don't you know that circumstances alter cases, and that this case is Weinseimer's not the Volkszeitung's? Say, the Volkszeitung is a labor paper for fair, ain't it? As much a labor paper as the party which it owns and controls, is a labor party, eh, what?

"PROSPERITY" ITEM.

[From the World, Monday, Oct. 17.]
WHAT ONE WORLD AD. BROUGHT.
New York, Oct. 13, 1904.
The New York World,
World Bldg, New York City.
Gentlemen:

We wish to congratulate you most heartily for the successful outcome to a Want Ad. for a Stenographer and Typist in your Sunday's issue. We received eight hundred and fifty answers by Tuesday, 11 o'clock, out of which we made a selection to our entire satisfaction. We scarcely anticipated such wonderful amount of replies. We have advertised many times ere this, but have never been so deluged with applications, there being those from almost every point within a distance of fifty miles.

Yours respectfully,
Broadway Bargain House.
A. Garfunkel & Co.
676 Broadway.

On receipt of the above unsolicited testimonial Mr. Garfunkel was called up to verify the figure.

He said: "That is correct. The gentleman who has charge of our employments told me on Tuesday that we had received 850 answers to a single ad. in the Sunday World Want Directory. I thought the result so remarkable that I suggested that he write the letter to The World."

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

V.

GEORGE PLECHANOFF.

In order to safely judge men, their race, their language and the literature of their country should be known. He who is not versed upon these three sources of information will not, unless he be a reckless mind, venture upon a positive estimate. My knowledge of the stock Russian is limited, perhaps still more limited is my knowledge of Russian literature. I can, consequently, have only "impressions" upon the Russian, these impressions being gathered from a general knowledge of their history, the acquaintance and personal contact with a very few of them, and some casual glimpses into the nation's literature. With this caveat, I may feel free to say I can not reconcile Plechanoff with my "impressions" of the Russian. Heinrich Heine said somewhere that there were two things he could not understand—how he and Jesus came to be Jews. I should say that at the Amsterdam Congress one thing forced itself upon me as un-understandable, to wit, how Plechanoff could be a Russian. The man's quickness of wit and action, aye, even his appearance, are so utterly French that I can not square them with my "impressions" of the stock Russian, whom I conceive to be slow in deciding, languorous in action. Two instances, culled from several minor ones at Amsterdam, will illustrate the point.

Van Koll of the Holland delegation and chairman of the first day's session—he was subsequently and wisely made permanent chairman for all the sessions, and so as to impart some degree of continuity to them—opened with a speech. Van Koll's speech sounded as he looks—dull and bovine. His face had no more expression while he spoke than a pitcher of water when the water is flowing out. Indeed, the only time during the whole Congress when I noticed an expression on his face was after he got through reeling his speech, and Mrs. Clara Zetkin, of the German delegation, was rendering a German translation thereof. Mrs. Zetkin is the exact opposite of Van Koll. Dull and bovine as he is, she bubbles over with animal spirit. Into whatever she translated, even if it was a simple motion to adjourn, she threw the fire of thrilling, impassioned declamation. Of course she did so in translating Van Koll. A faint glimmer of expression suffused his broad and beefy, though good-natured, face. He looked at the lady sideways, and no doubt wondering at the "bravoure" that she threw into the translation, looked as if he was thinking to himself: "Did I, really, get off all that?"

No wonder he wondered. His speech was of the kind that Adolf Singer, of the German Social Democracy, is usually set up to deliver when time and space is to be filled. It was soporific enough to set almost any audience to sleep—alone so large an audience, about 500 delegates, as the one that he faced, and barely one-third of which could at any one time understand the particular language that happened at such time to be spoken. The Congress was giving distressing signs of listlessness when Plechanoff jumped to the rescue. He sat, as the third vice-chairman, at Van Koll's left with Katayama, the delegate from Japan, as the second vice-chairman, at Van Koll's right. Plechanoff had been watching for his chance. The moment it came he seized it. He rose, stretched his right arm across Van Koll's wide girth and took Katayama's hand. Katayama took the hint; he also rose and, symbolically, the Russian proletariat was shaking hands with their Japanese fellow wage slaves. It was a well thought demonstration, the work of a flash of genius. Apart from rousing the Congress from the languor it was drooping into, and driving it to frenzied applause, the handshake of Plechanoff and Katayama at that place was a pathetic rebuke to Capitalism, whose practical code of morality was at the very hour being exemplified in the heaped up corpses of Russians and Japanese on the Manchurian battlefields. It contrasted the gospel of prac-

tical humanity, that Socialism is ushering into life, with the gospel of practical rapine that Capitalism apotheosizes.

The second instance of Plechanoff's quickness of wit and action was one I already have referred to in my preliminary report. It was the assault he made in the committee to the Adler-Vanderlip resolution, especially the part that attacked Adler. That part of Plechanoff's speech looked like a succession of forked tongues of lightning converging upon Adler's devoted head. It was a succession of French-witted epigrams, lashing what he called Adler's "doute systematique" (systematic doubt). The strokes went home so unerringly that Adler, flaccid though he is, found it necessary to ask the floor for an explanation, when the debate was over, and personal explanations were in order.

Apart from his brilliantly striking personality, Plechanoff's activity suggests a train of thoughts along a different line. The question takes shape, To what extent can a man in exile effect an overturn in the country that he is exiled from? That Anacharsis Klotz, the Hollander and exile, played an important part in a foreign country, France, during the French Revolution, is known. And there are more such instances. The question that rises to my mind is not what a role history has in store for a Plechanoff, a Russian exile, this side of the Vistula. The question is, Can one, long an exile from his own country, preserve such close touch with as to become leadingly active in it at a moment's notice? "Emigrations" during troubled days proverbially became aliens from their own fatherland; when they return home they tread strangers among strange conditions. The instances of Bolivar in South America, Hobbes of England, Castelar of Spain, not to mention royalties without number, who, though long exiled, returned home and led their parties to successful victory, may suggest the answer to the question posed above, were it not for the obvious differences between such uprisings and the social revolution in whose folds Plechanoff is active, and of whose weapons he is one of the titan forgers. In none of those other uprisings did the masses count; in all of them a minority class alone was interested, struck the key-note and furnished the music—with the masses/only as deluded camp-followers. It is otherwise with the approaching Social Revolution. It is of the people, if it is anything. Can contact be kept with the people at a distance, any more than it can be kept with a distant atmosphere?

On the other hand, America, the country that many an observer of our times has detected to bear close parallel with Russia in more than one typical respect, remains to all intents and purposes an unknown land to Plechanoff. In a letter from Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, of Chicago—a delegate of the so-called Socialist party at Amsterdam—to the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald," the lady declares that the Congress was a "great revelation" to her, inasmuch as "it was surprising to note of how little importance the United States is among those continents." The observation is correct. It includes Plechanoff. Thus, while the unwilling imperial cannon of Japan is signalling for a political revolution in autocratic Russia; while the capitalist system is making giant strides towards transforming the face of the Muscovite's realm; while here in America capitalism, having reached its acme, is kicking over one by one the liberal ladders by which it climbed to the top-most rung, and has begun to swing back into absolutism via all the devious paths of popular corruption and political chicanery; while these events, big with results, are both noisily and noiselessly proceeding on their course towards a kissing point, raising Russia ever nearer to the American standard, and lowering America ever nearer to the Russian level;—in short, while this evolution is taking place Plechanoff is fated, and that unbeknown to himself, becoming more and more an alien in Russia, while, as to America, he probably has of the country no clearer idea than that it is a quarter from some quarter of which considerable funds flow towards the propaganda that he carries.

Unless untimely death deprive the Revolutionary Movement of Europe of the services of this valiant paladin, the career of George Plechanoff promises to furnish an intensely interesting sociologic specimen, to which the historian of the future will turn his eyes for direction, for example and for scrutiny.

only possible on such a basis. On the other hand, the capitalists will glory in the fact, for, to them, cheaper wages means more foreign markets. Accordingly, when the advance predicted by Vanderlip occurs, look out for increased strikes and lockouts on account of demands for increased wages.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing, UNCLE SAM—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that if they could get half a loaf they would refuse it?

B. J.—I don't mean that.

U. S.—Then what do you mean?

B. J.—Take, for instance, a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not.

B. J.—Well, there you have it; that is what I mean, and that is what I don't like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane.

U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one?

B. J.—Nary!

U. S.—Would you have favored the idea of marching with one man to capture Cornwallis?

B. J.—No! What are you driving at?

U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do any of those things, the Socialist Labor Party won't go into any one-idea movement; and right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization.

B. J.—Insane?

U. S.—Yes, insane. Do you believe that only railroad magnates hold railroad stock?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads.

U. S.—Do you believe only Sugar Trust magnates own stock in the sugar monopoly?

B. J.—No; Havemeyer testified that many others hold stock in his concern.

U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express companies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

B. J.—I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them.

U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixey!

U. S.—The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all?

B. J.—Guess so; the scallawags would combine in one solid body.

U. S.—It follows that, by attacking one industry at a time, would not divide the enemy?

B. J.—No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time"?

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned.

U. S.—But—

B. J.—But a good deal is gained as far as the people is concerned.

U. S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easier to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers—

B. J.—Make it short; we would need

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ADVISE SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NAME OTHERS WILL BE DISCOVERED.]

HIS DOUBTS REMOVED, TRUTH VERIFIED.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Since resigning from the bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party, I have been reading The People. In it I read of comrades in the East coming across bogus Socialist meetings and taking questions, which were suppressed. As to the truthfulness of these reports I had my doubts, but incidents which have since happened in Minneapolis prove to me their veracity.

The first incident was on Thursday, October 13, when Carl D. Thompson representing the Kangaroo spoke here. At the conclusion of his talk, in which he said great "benefits" would accrue to the working class if we had municipal ownership, he called for questions. I asked him to name one instance in which the working class was materially benefited by municipal ownership. I received an evasive answer; in fact, no answer. Then I cited Glasgow, Scotland, and asked Thompson if the workers there were benefited. He admitted they were not, and then advocated the building and bonding of railroads as a Socialist principle. The building of railroads, he said, would afford work, and the sale of bonds would furnish the capital.

He was asked who would buy the bonds, as the Government statistics showed that the workers received barely enough for existence. Another evasive answer.

Thompson was then asked if the philosophy of Socialism taught the buying of public utilities, or selling of bonds. To this I got the direct reply "No," and the refusal to answer any more of my questions, Thompson saying: "He is an S. L. P. man, and tries to break up our meetings." This caused the audience to roar with laughter.

This freak, with whom readers of The People are already acquainted by reputation, is the man who in Nebraska, organized nineteen locals of the bogus Socialist party, with policemen, sheriffs and constables in them. He was being paid organizer wages, \$2 per day. He left his church to take the job. At that time the bogus Socialists' national office was located in Omaha, and the national officers refused to issue charters to these nineteen "locals."

The other incident occurred to-night, when Kirkpatrick, another bogus Socialist, denounced municipal ownership. I asked him if he said municipal ownership was no good, why Carl D. Thompson, who spoke here previous to him, and the people who dominate the S. D. P. in Wisconsin, declare for municipal ownership in their speeches and city and State platforms? To this I got an evasive answer in the nature of a story.

Thompson and Kirkpatrick are traveling together now from State to State. "The Referendum," official organ of the bogues in this State, which paper's end is in sight, charges these two with being old party politicians and grafters.

I am now fully convinced that the reports in The People are absolutely true.

W. E. Haley.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OCT. 15.

SOCIALISM IN LONDON, ONT.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section London, Ontario, held one of its regular open-air propaganda meetings on the Market Square last Saturday evening. Section London, while seldom reporting in the "Correspondence" columns of The People, has not lost any opportunities of open-air working during the past summer.

The Market Square, being centrally located and large, is also very close to the two main thoroughfares of the city, and therefore offers great opportunities of reaching the citizens. Comrade Courtenay, who acted as chairman, had hardly started his opening address when the crowd quickly gathered in front of the stand. The chairman, in his address, dealt with the coming elections and the platforms of the old political parties, Liberal and Conservative, showing how little comparison there was between them. He then compared them to the platform of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade Weitzel followed, and in speaking to those who say "Socialism is a good thing, but it will not come in our day," stated that he was not prepared to prove that it would, but that he would prove that capitalism throughout the world was making frantic efforts to keep itself in existence, citing the Boer-British, Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars in proof thereof. Comrade Haselgrove, the next speaker,

taking up the line of argument where the first speaker left off, went on to explain the present system of capitalism briefly and thoroughly, and plainly showed that under it conditions for the workers must grow worse and worse.

In dealing with the old parties, Haselgrove showed wherein the Liberals, at present in control, stood not for, but against, those of the workers whose votes they were trying to catch by offering as an evidence of their desire to benefit the city that insult to the workers—the new armories.

The Conservative cry of governmental ownership of the G. T. P. Railway, etc., was also shown up in its crookedness. In concluding, Haselgrove showed to every wage worker, and all other honest citizen, their manifest duty at the polls in the coming elections. Long before the conclusion of the last address the crowd numbered at least 500 persons, who listened attentively to the end.

A good quantity of literature has been disposed of, a number of subscriptions for The People secured, and quantities of leaflets distributed during the summer's series of meetings.

Propaganda Committee, Section London, London, Ont., Oct. 16. S. L. P.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1904. Messrs. Albert E. Parker and G. A. Lehmann, Seattle, Washington, Gentlemen:

Your invitation to witness with you on board the Virginia the launching of the United States battleship "Nebraska," on Friday last, is just to hand; and in reply I will say that I heartily appreciate the kindly intent shown in the invitation, but, aside from the fact that the time given is too short for so long a journey as is involved in a trip from this point to Puget Sound, I feel constrained to go somewhat fully into my reasons for not accepting your invitation.

In the first place I am a humanitarian. It is utterly wrong to destroy human life or the products of human labor, both of which objects are the primary purposes of the existence of the battleship "Nebraska."

In the second place I am a Socialist, and as a Socialist student of political economy, I know that the battleship "Nebraska" was built with wealth stolen from the working class, the class that alone produces wealth, for the purpose of setting one portion of the working class at the throats of another portion of the same class, for the ultimate purpose of fighting the battles of the robber class that stole the wealth to build the battleship "Nebraska"; and in order to enable that class to steal still more wealth where-with to enable them to build still more battleships "Nebraska" for the purpose of setting still another portion of the working class at each others' throats; and so on indefinitely until the working class comes to its senses, through the educational work of the Socialist Labor Party, and overthrows at once and forever the class that builds battleships "Nebraska."

While it would give me great pleasure to cruise with you on the beautiful waters of Puget Sound—many pleasant memories of the spits and bays of which still linger with me, memories of days long before those waters were desecrated by the launching ships of war—I must decline going with you to witness the launching of the battleship "Nebraska."

In closing I beg to subscribe myself, very truly yours, in the hope that we may all live to see the day when such spectacles as the launching of the battleship "Nebraska" will be a thing of the barbarous past, along with the inquisition, and all other means for the institution and perpetuation of human industrial slavery.

J. R. Fraser.

SCIENCE THE KEY TO EMANCIPATION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On Thursday and Friday evenings meetings were held at the corner of Occidental avenue and Washington street. As this is a stronghold of the Socialist (?) party the speakers, Comrades Carlson and Dehly, made it a point to expose the corruption and rottenness permeating the so-called Socialist party. The Arm and Hammer came down with increasing force on their bogus outfit, and made many of their members, who were present, wince in their vain efforts to uphold their own scabby "organization." (If such it can be called), and denounce the S. L. P. by raising the cry of De Leonism! Correganism! Tyranny! Boosism! etc.

Yes, we are proud of that "tyranny,"

WHY WORKINGWOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

Women of the working class, I am glad of the opportunity afforded me to speak to you through the columns of this paper, and I shall endeavor to consider with you why, or whether, workingwomen should be Socialists.

It is well known that in primitive society woman played an important part, she being the sole support of the household, while man went to hunt or engaged in warfare. Woman at home provided for all the necessities; she wove thread, spun linens, sewed the clothes for the family, cooked, baked, worked in the fields, in short, she supplied everything essential to the existence of a human being.

As civilization advanced, man took over some of her work; he gradually engaged himself in nearly all industries, as well as in the affairs of state, while woman was left to rear children and to look after household matters.

Man, on acquiring supremacy, reserved woman as his toy and ornament, making it his special privilege to treat her like a pet puppy, to fondle her at his good will, and spurn her when ill-tempered. Economically, woman was a slave as well as man, at all times. When slaves were sold at auction, woman was treated as a slave, but even among the slaves, man was master of his wife. Politically and economically, woman had no rights. She had no voice in the State, was barred from all the professions, and really took no interest in affairs outside of her home life. There have been, it is true, women who have risen above conditions, but these were only like a lightning flash in a cloudy sky.

However, as civilization developed, woman gradually rose from her former low social position to a higher plane, and now we find woman performing every useful function in society, and enjoying equal social rights with man.

The tools of production always were the most important factors in social and economic life. As the tool developed, society developed along with it, enabling the individual to live ever more comfortably; what was once a luxury soon became a necessity. In short, the tool of production really is the greatest factor of civilization. And the ever improved machine was destined to raise woman to a level with man industrially, so that both might be equally useful to society.

And we now come to the point where we can consider the woman of to-day. Practically, the woman of to-day ceases to be a separate being, and the time shall come when there will be but one humanity, without any distinction as to race, color, or sex. However, woman still bears the signs of slavery impressed upon her through ages past, and, therefore, we shall consider her apart from man in our present discussion.

New inventions and improvements have curtailed the usefulness of man as producer. With the machine doing the work, human labor becomes superfluous, which means a reduced number of men employed, through which an army of unemployed is created. Thus, competition in the labor market for the jobs that be, is an inevitable consequence, and he who does the job cheapest gets it.

The machine, simplifying labor, makes it possible for woman to do the work formerly done by man; and woman, being forced to look for work, because man is unable to support the family, becomes an additional competitor in the labor market, and

and this or that "ism" which sees only in the intolerant attitude of science the key to working class emancipation and the opening of the Socialist Republic.

Sunday evening, October 9, we decided to hold a meeting uptown and the corner of Union street and Second avenue was selected. Comrade Carlson explained the aims and objects of our party and gave way to Comrade Monette, after reading the national platform amid close attention.

The next speaker made a highly appreciated talk to a crowd which swelled to almost three hundred, at times. A feature was the presence of several women who listened with rapt attention for about an hour.

About twenty papers and pamphlets were sold, an unusually large number for this part of the town.

Section Seattle is planning a grand rally on October 23, at Germania Hall. All sympathizers are invited to bring their friends.

Fraternally,

Press Committee.

Seattle, Wash., October 9.

"DER ARBEITER" EAGERLY WELCOMED.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—A well-attended meeting of the Socialist Labor Club of the Ninth Congressional District was held Monday, October 17, at 235 East Broadway. Many com-

secures the job because she works the cheaper. Competition is carried still further when the child takes the place of both man and woman, because the child does the work the cheapest. To sum up briefly, capitalism employs woman and child for the same reason that it uses the machine; not to save labor, but to increase profits.

The boast of the latest census is that proportionately fewer children are now employed than in former years. This is simply adding insult to injury. The limitation of the age under which a child is not permitted to seek employment causes the parents to resort to falsehood and perjury, compelling parents to make false statements as to the age of their child, aye, even when a child is first sent to school, the parents often misstate their child's age so that it may be sent to the factory or out on the street the sooner to provide for itself, so that the burden of the family may not weigh too heavily on the shoulders of the parents.

Now, improved machinery, concentration of industry, and capital, tend ever to swell the army of unemployed, composed of human beings, for whom there is no work, and who compete in the open market with those happy enough to have work. Here the terms man, woman, and child, become absorbed into the term labor power, and only that labor power can be successful in securing work, which will do the work the cheapest.

Such is the condition of the working class to-day, including the woman of to-day.

As we have seen before, we have today a labor market where the price of labor power (which the worker receives as wages), is determined according to supply and demand. Man is no longer the sole producer; now it is man, woman and child, assisting the machine in producing the wealth of the world.

This question being settled, we will now see what the workingwoman does toward bettering the condition of her class. Does she understand her position in present society? Does she know her grand mission toward her class, toward humanity, toward posterity?

To answer these questions, we must analyze the present position of woman. Not taking into consideration the wife of the capitalist—she has plenty of leisure, and can pay to be taken care of—the great mass of workingwomen may be divided into two general classes: The "ordinary" workingwoman and the "lady worker" (if I may use this word); the former being the unskilled, so to speak, the latter forming the "aristocracy" of women workers, as it were.

Much cannot be expected from the ordinary working girl, as she is brought up under conditions which give her no chance to acquire an education of any value. The little knowledge she possesses she is taught to waste on reading cheap novels, family story papers, etc. She spends her leisure hours at some pleasure place. Thus she goes on until the time arrives when she marries some wage slave who, as long as he works, is able to support her; feeling contented in her ignorance, not knowing any better, and therefore without desire for the better.

The ordinary working girl belongs to the class which Socialists must awake and teach.

Quite the reverse is it with our aristocratic lady wage slaves. They are the intelligent, the intellectual women, forming the refined part of this great

metropolis, as well as of every other city or town. These women are familiar with the fine arts, with science, they read, study, some are high up in the professions. This class of women stays away from socialism, though its members claim to understand it. And why? Because, by adopting the principles of Socialism they would have to renounce their high male acquaintances of the bourgeoisie, thereby lowering their fine chances to capture a wealthy beau.

And it is to these women that posterity will point its finger, as the class that could, but would not, lend a helping hand toward the emancipation of the proletariat. And history will speak of them after this manner:

"Among the working class there were women, intelligent, educated, claiming to understand Socialism, in fact, some of them even claimed to be 'Socialists' at heart, yet would not join the working class movement because they would then be compelled to sever their relations with their bourgeois friends, in short, on account of matrimonial considerations."

We of the Socialist Labor Party, clearly see that woman can not be free unless man is free, and that neither man nor woman can be free under a system where labor power, the life of the proletariat, is bought and sold like merchandise; under a system where the producer of all wealth is robbed of the product of his labor, so that an idling class may enjoy; under a system where the father becomes a vagrant in the search of employment, where the child, torn from its mother, is thrown into a day nursery, so that the mother may go to the factory; where the elder child is taken from school soon after its start there, in order to help support the family; under a system where, in brief, man, woman and child are enslaved, family relations are severed, the father and mother hardly see each other, aye, and the father and child hardly know each other.

Not unless every man, woman and child realizes these facts and join in one mighty effort to overthrow this baneful system of oppression and degradation will there be true freedom for anybody. And it is now up to the workingwoman to learn her mission, so that she may arouse those unfortunate ones of our class who do not as yet know the cause of our common misery, to show them our common enemy, and the line of common battle; and regardless of race, color, or sex, to enlist them in our common struggle for emancipation from capitalism.

In united action lies our salvation. Man cannot stand alone in the fray, woman must stand by him. There can be no individual freedom, unless there is freedom for all.

There is one great injustice still done woman, which she must endure apart from man, and that is the want of the right to vote. On election day man is her superior; but on all the other days of the year, woman has as much scope of activity as man, providing she is willing to exercise her abilities. It is in her power to teach her children and to make them men and women who should not yield to despotism. Woman, learn your mission and become active!

You will now answer for yourselves Should Workingwomen be Socialists? I hope I have made clear that they should!

I see her resplendent stand, the woman of the future: noble, loving, grand, the proud equal of man.

Jennie D. Carliph.

No. 30, Paterson, N. J., \$2; M. Wienstein, on list, \$2.46; M. Solomon, on list, \$4.50; A. Rachlis, donation, 50 cents; L. Chaikin, donation, 75 cents; L. Helpstein, donation, 25 cents; J. Feldman, donation, \$1; O. Rosenblatt, on list, 70 cents.

F. Frankel, Secretary.

New York City, Oct. 19.

CONDITIONS IN WASHINGTON.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—A few words from this neck of the woods for the columns of our progressive sheet may not be out of place. This community is different from any other locality on the footstool. Moral sentiment is "deader" than Lazarus, without any Jesus in sight to resurrect it.

For the size of the place, there are to be found more grafters, political shysters and impecunious small dealers than in any other town on the Pacific coast. Officials collect money from fallen women and hustle for these frail creature when business is dull. No attempt is made at concealment of their nefarious practices. Many of the inhabitants seem to take on the condition of the Olympia oyster and are without morals or ambition.

Corregan's letter of acceptance is a hummer. He knows what he is talking about. His expressions come from an honest heart and a good mind directed in the right channels.

There are changes in the air. All the hosts of capitalism cannot deter the resolute throng of the Socialist Labor Party from showing the way to the benighted

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

R. O. JACKSON, TENN.—Gompers' advice to workmen to abstain from partisan political action and work out their salvation through his organization, is now in actual practice. Every election the "workingmen non-partisan" flop from one party to the other. Every legislative session they send "non-partisan" A. F. of L. "labor" lobbyists to state and national capitals. What is the result? One year, a Democrat, Cleveland, uses the courts and militia against them. Another year, a Republican, Peabody, repeats the performance. At one session of Congress, the A. F. of L. Anti-Chinese bill is killed. At the next, the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills undergo the same fate. The workingmen "get it in the neck," every time, while the capitalists triumph. The fact is that Gompers' policy is decidedly partisan, as it helps both the old parties, but never a working class one. The Socialist Labor Party favors partisan politics, for parties are necessary to the protection of class interests, especially working class ones.

J. F. V. T. VALHALLA, N. Y.—Could you await the return of De Leon from his tour of the state? Our information is such as to preclude a definite answer to your question.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Attention is again called to the fact that this office is without a secretary, and that, consequently, private correspondence, is impossible. Answers to letters will be made only in the Letter Box.

A. FRIEND, DENVER, COLORADO.—The statement of the Denver Republican that the Western Federation of Miners and the "Socialist" party, which it controls, headed by Haywood and Moyer, have agreed in writing to support Adams, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is not surprising. Such an agreement was plainly foreshadowed in the utterances from the "Miners' Magazine," quoted in the editorial, "The Time For Twaddle Is At An End," which appeared in the Weekly People of October 22. It was also long anticipated by our Colorado comrades. Brimble, one of them, in his introductory to "The Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado," pointed out the reactionary tendencies of the Miners' Federation, in falling back into the arms of the Democratic party—and when one speaks of the Miners' Federation, he means the "Socialist" party, for the former makes up and controls the latter in the Centennial State.

F. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—The exchange of shots in writing submitted, seems to have been wide of the mark on both sides. They are not vital, and publication would require too much space.

The editorial referred to plainly keeps the writers of the manifesto in mind, and shows that their place is in the S. L. P.

The Appeal To Reason's antipathy for the S. L. P. is due to general S. L. P. activity. Note the address of the writer

of the letter in the editorial, "Tis So Everywhere."

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—The S. L. P. never fails to the members of the working class as "voting cattle". It distinctly states that they are so regarded by their masters' henchmen, the politicians. The S. L. P. regards the members of the working class as intelligent beings, capable of reason and action.

S. G., BERNARDSVILLE, WIS.—The more friendly feeling existing between Archbishop Messmer and Gaylord and Berger, the Social Democrats, is perfectly logical, in view of the latter gentlemen's support by La Follette, the Republican leader. Why should the Archbishop politically antagonize men who talk Socialism with one corner of their mouth and, through their deals, repudiate it with the other?

So Hanford claims twelve congressional seats for the Social Democrats in Wisconsin? Have so many more deals been made with La Follette?

M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.—Did you note this answer in last week's Letter Box?

"B. S. W., NEW HAVEN, CT.—It is the same stale, old, political twaddle of the capitalist press of four years ago. They were talking just that way in 1900. One of the papers paraphrased the talk well shortly after election: 'One thing the elections have settled. It had been much mooted whether Debs would hurt the Democrats more, or the Republicans. He hurt neither. He only hurt Debs.' History will repeat itself."

This applies to the clipping from the Boston Herald.

J. T. L. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The aim of the Industrial Independent Publishing Company, to educate workmen from the capitalist standpoint, was tried by the National Economic League of this city, with results disastrous to the latter. Such publications cannot present any argument that is new or novel to the workers, as the newspapers do the work of the capitalists in advance of them, therefore, they fail in their special purpose. Again, the workers distrust them. They are too obviously pro-capitalist and anti-labor.

C. W., LONDON, ONT.—Reports of street meetings and other forms of Socialist activity, are always acceptable. Brevity and the exclusion of non-essentials are the only rules imposed on sound "write-ups."

H. E. A., LONDON, ONT.—Your letter was forwarded to Comrade De Leon. Take notice that he is now on a tour of New York State.

A. G. F., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. K., OMAHA, NEB.; A. A. UNION HILL, N. J.; G. F. L., MALDEN, MASS.; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.; J. M. B., TORONTO, CANADA; M. J. B., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. L. W., DORCHESTER, MASS.—Matter received.

wage workers, by which they are to become emancipated from their thralldom. There are many Moses in such a party to lead the benighted hosts of darkness out into the light of a better and grander day.

The days of capitalist exploitation are numbered. Yours respectfully,

Olympia, Wash., Oct. 13. G. R.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during week ending with

October 22 the following amounts:

E. B. Mercader, San Jose, Cal. \$2.00

Andy Nesbit, Argusville, N. Dak. .50

Caroline Hoffman, Phila., Pa. 2.00

M. Ledermann, New York City. 1.00

Mr. Van Veen, New York City. 1.00

P. George, New York City. 1.00

P. M. Plainfield, N. J. 3.00

Archie Jarrold, Binghamton, N. Y. 1.00

Thomas Petterson, Eureka, Cal. 1.00

Section Allentown, Pa., per John

M. Laepple 10.00

Theodore Tresek, Phila., Pa. 5.00

John B. Gross, New York City. 1.00

Minn. S. E. C., 1-3 on list 190

(Winona) 2.83

N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 on lists 311-314

(Richmond Co.) 4.67

N. Y. S. E. C., 1-3 ad. Kings Co.

lists 1.22

Ohio S. E. C., on list 370 (Dayton) in full. 4.50

Previously acknowledged. \$42.77

Grad Total \$702.68

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

